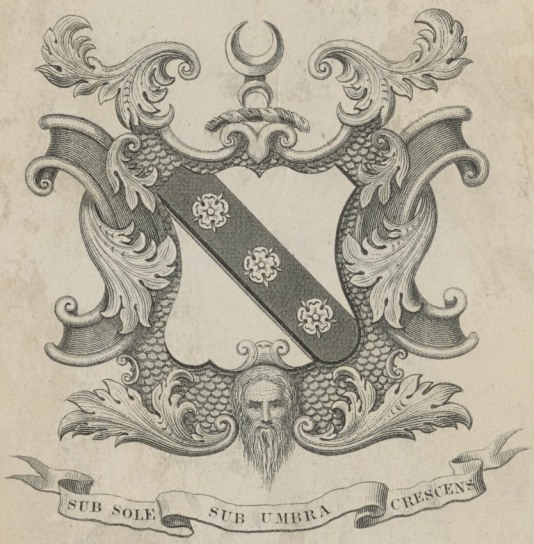

H. Lenox Hodge. M.D.

Tho. Edames

Notes
from a Course of
Lectures
on
The Practice of Physic.
by
Benjamin Rush. M.D.
Professor of Chemistry in the
University of Pennsylvania
&c &c

Thomas C. James,

Taken Anno 1786.

The practice of Physic is that Branch of Medicine which treats of the causes and Cure of diseases -

Notes from Dr Rush's Lectures on the Practice of Physick.

L. 1.

A Disease may be defined to be that State or condition of the animal System in which the Functions are either not performed at all, or are not performed properly.

The causes of Diseases are 1 remote 2 predisposing; 3 occasional; 4 proximate. we will illustrate this by the pleurisy; Cold or Contusion here is the remote Cause Plethora the predisposing; Exercise the occasional and Spasm the proximate Cause of a pleurisy, and a rupture of Haemoptoe

The Symptoms are of three kinds: 1 Symptomata Morbi 2 Symptomata Causæ. 3 Symptomata Symptomatum. The first are Symp

toms of the proximate Cause. 2nd are Symptoms of the remote Cause and 3rd are Symptoms resulting from the forementioned Symptoms themselves. The Diagnosis is the distinction of one Disease from another from collecting all the Symptoms together. The Prognosis is the Declaration of the Issue of the Disease from the various Circumstances attending, viz from the State and Degree of the Symptoms, from the Symptoms as from the pulse, Urine, Tongue, State of the Skin, Eye, Decubitus &c. The Urine seems to be but of little consequence; the State of the Skin is much regarded in Fevers and the Eye in most Diseases. From the Countenance we may form a pretty accurate prognosis for the different degrees of distress in the Face seem in

general to point out the different degrees of Danger. There seems to be a peculiar kind of Distress in the Countenances of those persons who are afflicted with the Stone in the Bladder from which a person accustomed to those Observations may judge of the Disease. Much has been said of the pulse and it has been asserted that Dr. Solano & Dr Nipily who have written so learnedly on the Subject could form the most infallible and surprising prognoses from the pulse &c. but tho' this might be the case in Spain and the more temperate climes it will by no means hold good here and very little is to be known from the pulse with us.

In chronic Diseases from collecting the Symptoms we are able to form a very

accurate

prognosis but in acute diseases art fails. There are two Maxims which every physician of humanity should adhere to 1st Never to prognosticate in acute Diseases, particular in Fevers; in chronic it may be allowable. 2. Never to give a Patient over, and if it is absolutely necessary to inform a Patient of the Approach of Death the Idea should be conveyed cautiously indirectly - when Death is inevitable it behoves us as Men of humanity to smooth the avenues to it by all possible means and not leave a wretched fellow creature to Misery and Pain without affording every Assistance in our power; for this purpose to soften the Pangs

of Dissolution providence has benevolently furnished us with Opium and it is our duty not to trust to the ignorance and carelessness of the Nurses or Attendants but to inspect and order the administering of it ourselves when one of our fellow Beings is in so awful a Situation —

The Indications of Cure are founded upon the Knowledge of the proximate Cause.

Diseases are either ~~natural~~ Idiopathic or Symptomatic. Anguina is an Instance of the primary or Idiopathic. They Diseases are again divided into Natural & Artificial. The Natural are chiefly Fevers. Fevers were

as we find from the Testimony of Au-
thors & must more prevalent formerly
than they are at present. Sydenham
tells us that in his Time out of 100
thousand that died in the City of Lond.
66 thousand died of Fevers but now
not 10 thousand out of 100 thousand
die of Fevers there. Thus Natu-
ral Diseases have diminished & Artificial ones have supplied their place. Natural Diseases are now very few, they are Fevers, Old Age, Casualties from poisons & accidents of all kinds and to these we may add War and except these all others are the Invention of Man or the offspring of or caused by the peculiar mode of Civilization. Thus Nature knows nothing of an Apoplexy and

an Indian never is afflicted with this Disease, Gout may be mentioned as another Artificial Disorder —

All that numerous Train Catalogue of Diseases which Dr. Cullen ranks under the Class Neuroses are entirely artificial and the Offspring of Civilization. For the Medicines which are to be used in the cure of these diseases, their natural History &c in particular I refer you to the Lectures on that Subject and the different Writers on the Materia Medica.

Much has been said on the powers of Nature in curing Diseases; in certain Diseases it is true her powers are very great but as artificial Diseases increase the efforts of Nature

cease or become injurious &c it is therefore the Business of a Physician to direct & regulate her actions.

vid. Orat. on the Diseases &c of the Indians by Dr. B Rush — from page 42. line 16. to page 46. line 8 –

L. 2. Pyrexia.

The Doctor began this Lecture with mentioning the various Methodical Nosologies of different Authors and pointing out their use. (vid proleg. to Cullens Synopsis)
For Definition of Pyrexia see Cullens Nosology.

The Danger is always proportioned to the smallness of the Chilly Fit.

The Remote Causes of Fevers are Cold, Fear, Miasmata & Contagion
Miasmata & Contagion act as more or less combined with Fear & Cold.
We all know that Cold will produce Fever as for Instance in the pleurisy &c
2. Fear ~~if it~~ will produce if not continue a Chill, but if it will not be allowed to produce one will at least cooperate

greatly in occasioning it we may therefore conclude that it is more predisposing or occasional

3. Miasmata may exist independant of Contagion and are derived from the Surface of the Earth

4. By Contagion I mean Morbid Matter imparted from one human Body to another floating in the Air and occasioning Fevers of a particular kind. thus Intermittent Fevers are occasioned by Miasmata, Small Pox by Contagion: Billous Fevers again by Miasmata. Yellow Fevers by Contagion

The principal Source of miasmata is from Marshy Ground in a moist state: but when this Ground is entirely overflowed and covered by

Miasmata may be converted into Contagion by being rec'd by the System and communicated to others.

Contagion is of Animal Origin

+ or partially overflown.

Hence we may understand why in very Wet Seasons there is no Sickness. The Action of Heat seems absolutely necessary to produce that degree of Fermentation and putrefaction that is necessary for the generation of Miasmata.
In the Fall the System is more disposed to receive the Miasmata as there is a septic Diathesis. The Spring Season is unfavourable to the Action of Miasmata as this Septic Diathesis does not then prevail.

Water Fevers are not produced - the Source of Miasmata therefore is from Moist but not from Wet ground.
There are many facts to prove this; Travellers accordingly inform us that the Inhabitants of Egypt are very healthy during the Time that the Waters of the Nile entirely cover the adjacent country but that the sickly Season begins when the Waters are draining off.

The Matter of Miasmata seems to be of a vegetable Matter or animal and vegetable combined and altered by putrefaction. whether it is organic or inorganic we do not know neither is the knowledge necessary.

Fevers from Miasmata are much less

+ Lessening the Use of Animal Food
hence the good Effects of.

less frequent now in Europe than formerly. Intermittents are uncommon at present in London: the following Reasons may be assigned for these Facts

1st The high State of Agriculture in Europe hence the Sources of Miasmata are diminished by cultivating and draining the Country

2nd + The Improvement of Horticulture from whence Vegetable Food is more employed in Diet — Animal Diet which was formerly so much used produced a predisposition of the System to receive Miasmata &c

3rd Cleanliness prevails more than formerly —

Another Reason may be that Sugar is more generally used and used in greater Quantities than formerly, hence the

plague is never known where Sugar is an article of Diet. it has never been known in London since Sugar has been generally used, it has never raged in America - In those Countries where the plague chiefly prevails Sugar is not made use of.

Fevers are much more frequent here (in pennsylvania) than formerly & Intermittents were formerly very rare. What is the Reason of this Increase? - It may be owing in this City to the Change produced, By the British in the Country during their Stay here. The Situation of this City is very favourable for Intermittents as it is placed at the Conflux of two Rivers: the British broke down the Dams that prevented them from overflowing below the City to and by this afforded a Surface

for the Miasmata to collect & arise from, and by cutting down the Centre Woods the only Barrier that defended the City from their Action was taken away and the Exhalations from the Schuylkill let in - the same thing happened to the Woods between the City and the Neck. This was in a great measure the Cause of a Fever which raged here in 1780 and by the vulgar called the Break Bone Fever described by Cleghorn -

Thus much regards the City but the Country is likewise more sickly this may be owing

1st to the great Irregularity of our Seasons

Seasons. Warm Summers lessening the Creeks reducing them below their com=mon heights and even drying some of them up, from whence Exhalations are occasioned. After such warm Seasons we first heard of Intermittents &c in the high Grounds of Lancaster and Berks. The River also being higher in the Spring of the Year fell in the Summer & autumn and left low marshy grounds moist &c

2nd Cause is the Increase of Mill ponds.

3rd The Clearing of the Country which is different in its effects from Cultiva=tion as this clearing or cutting down of the Woods opens a passage for the Exhalations. The Method of obvi==ating these Inconveniences is by

following Clearing of the Country closely with Cultivation such as Draining, ploughing, sowing Grass Seed all which tend to render it more healthy. We are told that Surinam from the above Cause was once so unhealthy as scarce to be habitable but that now from the progress of Agriculture Tea it is as healthy as any other place = the same is the Case with Milaro –

The first Cause of the Country being sickly viz. the irregularity of the Season is out of the power of Man to obviate but the Second ie. the increase of Mill ponds may may have its bad effects prevented by planting Trees to absorb the Miasmata some do this more than others and the

the willow seems particularly marked by providence for this purpose as it most rapid in its absorption, it sh therefore be planted round Mill ponds and it will purify the Air not only by absorbing the Marsh or moist Effluvia but likewise by discharging Air in a purer State. If it shouldn't not absorb by the Roots tho still it will act in a mechanical manner by preventing the progress of the Exhalations.

Inflammatory Fevers were much more prevalent formerly than at present. Kalm in his Travels thro' North America informs us that he was informed by the Old Swedes that pleurisies were the most prevalent diseases whereas

Intermittent

Intermittents have now taken their place. It is probable that Diseases will continue to increase in Pennsylvania for a considerable time and will then take a different turn & become again healthy. The Society of Agriculture lately instituted here will in the course of 20 or 30 years have a considerable Influence on this State.

What then shall we do in the mean time? is there no Prophylaxes? Yes. by attending to the following Rules we may in great measure guard against most Diseases especially Fevers

1st. as Cold is known to favour the Operation of miasmata and Contagion we should guard against it as much as

as lies in our power by avoiding the Evening and Night air in that part of the Year in which Miasmata &c are generally formed; avoid sitting ~~at~~ by Doors and Windows open and particularly to avoid sleeping with them open as the Body during Sleep is in a passive State and disposed to receive Infection. It may indeed be done without much inconvenience in the Month of June and July — In the next place as soon as Cool Nights come on we should change our Cloathes laying aside Linnen and making use of Woolen. Woolen seems to act as an Antidote to Miasmata and Contagions. It is even probable that the Great Diminution of Strength that has taken place in latter

latter Ages may be attributed to the wearing of Linnen instead of Woolen another principal Cause may be the different Mode of making War which does not now depend so much on the exertion of Strength.

Shifting every Day may likewise weaken the Body.

Woolen in a particular manner is found to be an antidote to the Diseases of the Autumns. Dr Ramsay observed that in the Expedition in Savannah under Count D'Estaigne every Officer had the Fever except thirteen whom he had persuaded to wear Flannel Shirts these escaped without any Disease —

It is necessary to attend to Diet &c

during

during the Fall season - Generous Wines should be used - Bitters in the morning and the simple Watery Infusion should be preferred as persons from taking them in Spirits may get a Custom of Dram Drinking. Animal Food of the more generous kind should also be made use of - Salt Meat from its Stimulus may answer likewise - Melons &c may be used in smaller quantities than solid nutritive Animal Food. Fires contribute very much to destroy Exhalations therefore in sickly seasons they should be early and numerous used. On this principle Farmers should preserve their Brush until the sickly season & then set it

on

Tis to Dr. Hales that we are indebted for the use of Vinegar.

on Fire. The Fumes of Vinegar, the Explosion of Gunpowder, burning of Sulphur all tend to destroy Miasmata &c. but particularly Contagion

L. 3.

Miasmata appear to be simple in their Nature and but of one Species. Different kinds of Fevers such as Intermittent, Remittent &c are produced from one and the same Species of Miasmata only differently modified and the Fevers they produce owe their different Modifications in a great Measure to the different Constitutions to which they are applied. Some Doubts have indeed arisen with regard to Dysentery whether its Origin is from the same or

different Miasmata but I am dis-
posed to think that it is produced from
the same as Remittent and In-
termittent Fevers are. Dysentery
is particular in one Circumstance
viz that it does not exist in the same
situations and places with Inter-
mittent Fevers but in those that
are higher and colder. Formerly
there were no Fevers at Germantown
and the Dysentery prevailed the
same was the Case at Princetown
At Whitemarsh Intermittent Fevers
are frequent but two miles from
it Dysenteries prevail as the Situation is higher & cooler. That Dy-
senteries are so prevalent in the
places that have been mentioned is
owing to more sudden transitions
taking place checking and throw-
ing

ing the perspiration on the Bowels
Next remote cause of Pestilence is
Contagion. Contagion may be de-
fined, that morbid Matter that is
communicated from one Body to ano-
ther thro' the Medium of the Air. Mi-
asmata may produce Contagion.

Infection, or the Term infectious, is
applied to those diseases propagated by
Contact or the Breath in the ordinary
distance of Smell. Thus the Itch and
plague are infectious; the Small
Pox, Measles and Sore throat are
contagious. The plague is not com-
municated farther than the ordi-
nary distance of Smelling.

Contagious Diseases like those arising
from Miasmata are not so frequent
as formerly nor are they numerous
or so fatal. The reason of their be-
ing thus limited is that much

greater Cleanliness prevails than formerly less Animal Food is eaten & more vegetable. Animals can only Infect those of their own particular species: thus the Influenza that prevails amongst the Human species can only Affect Mankind and that which prevails amongst Horses can only be communicated to Horses.

Contagion sometimes affects persons of a certain Age only, thus, Children are only affected by that species of Catarrh which is prevalent among them, and old persons by that species which is common to the Old — other Instances are, the Sore Throat among Children which seldom attacks grown persons and the Chincough. Contagion is also confined in some Instances to a particular Colour of

Men

Men; Dr. Lining of Charlestown South Carolina says that Negroes are never attacked with the yellow Fever. In the Year 1762 when it was in this City no Negroe was affected with it. There are certain diseases epidemic amongst the Indians which do not affect White people & e contra —— For this I shall not pretend to account.

Cold is certainly a remote Cause of Fever more especially when combined with Moisture and in a particular manner when little or no reaction takes place, or where the reaction of the System is not proportioned to the action of the above Mentioned Causes Hence persons are more liable to receive diseases during Sleep but whereever the reaction is proportioned to the Action of the Offending Causes there

there is very little danger of Disease.
Uniform Cold seldom produces Fever
It must be alternated with Heat or
warm Weather to occasion pyrexia
In persia and Siberia Fevers are
very unfrequent and indeed scarcely
known owing to the steady Tempe-
-rature of the Climates ie the inva-
riable Warmth of the first and
Cold of the second. When chan-
-ges from Heat to Cold most frequent
there Fevers prevail as the Heat re-
laxes the System and the Cold that
follows finds it predisposed to suffer
the exertion of its Influence. Uniform
Heat is as little liable to produce Dis-
-eases as uniform Cold. When Cold
follows Warmth then Diseases come
on.

In highly cultivated Countries
Fevers

Fevers are scarcely known. In Barbadoes and St Kitts there are few Fevers except such as are produced by Intemperance: in Jamaica and Granada it is different. The healthiest Winters that we have in this City are those which are the coldest. In Rome the hottest Summers are the most healthy. From what has been said we may draw the following conclusions, That uniform moist, hot or dry Weather may be considered as very healthy. That the changes of the sensible qualities of the air produce Diseases, or that Vicissitudes only produce diseases Uniformity not.

For the predisposing and occasional causes of Fevers I refer you to Dr. Cullen as likewise for the proximate on which I have little to say

Debility

Debility and Spasm are the proximate Causes they produce that reaction which constitutes all the phenomena of Fever. Both Fevers from Debility and those from excess of Tone depend upon the same causes debility and Spasm. In inflammatory Fever excess of strength produces the same Effects as diminution of it in other Fevers. Fevers are varied from the different action of the remote Cause or from the different parts it affects. They are varied as they act upon the Nervous System; 1 Arterial 2 System or the Fluids 3 forming either the Typhus, 1 the Inflammatory 2 or putrid 3 Fever but these are frequently combined and there is scarce any Fever where the Nerves & Arterial System & the Fluids are

not

all affected. What is at first Inflammatory may in a few days become nervous and afterwards putrid. The remote causes of Inflammatory Fevers act upon the arterial System as stimulants: the remote causes of Nervous Fevers act upon the nervous System as sedatives and the remote causes of putrid Fevers act upon the Fluids as Septics — We have thus seen that Fevers are divided into Inflammatory, Nervous and putrid and that the remote causes of these are stimulant, sedative & septic. and that those Fevers where all prevail are produced by a combination of all these powers.

Dr. Cullen has divided the Class PYREXIA into 5 Orders, of the first of which viz. Febres we

the most correct and complete that
has ever been given of this Decean

are now more particularly to treat.

Ordo. 1. Febres. this order is divided into 2 Sections.

Sect. 1. contains the three following Genera viz. Tertiana, Quartana, and Quotidiana. these Genera are again subdivided into Species and Varieties (vide Synopsis) and for their description I must refer you to Dr. Cullen*, You will there see that the critical days of Fevers are the 3rd 5th 7th 9th 11th 14th 17th 20th — but these days are not often observable in our Country. Fevers depend, as we have said, on Debility & their greater or less Variety is in consequence of their more or less connection with Inflammatory Diathesis — Tertiana and Quartana appear to be the only primary Fevers.

In Continued Fevers the 3rd 5th 7th

9th and 11th days are critical.

In Malignant Fevers the 5th, 7th & 11th days are critical - and people generally die on the 11th day.

The only use in attending to Critical days is by exhibiting Medicine at that time to cooperate with Nature as she endeavours to throw off the offending Cause. When we do not thus cooperate the Crises will happen upon days not critical as often as upon those that are so.

We now come to the Cure of Intermittents.

For Intermittents more pretended Remedies have been invented than for any other disease, even the Tooth Ache ~~excep~~. About two hundred Years ago they were so little understood with regard to their Cure that they very frequent-

+ Sometimes put off the Fit & cure it
attogether - but they very seldom
radical

proved fatal in Great Britain and are still so in many parts of Europe. James 1st and Oliver Cromwell died of Intermittents. But amongst us these Fevers are now considered as trifling Disorders.

The following are some of the Remedies that have been used in the Cure of Intermittents. Viz Cold Bath; Riding on horse back before the Fit; & Hot drinks such as hot punch & Toddy; Terror or being affrighted just before the coming on of the Paroxysm. these are all temporary remedies & tho they may for the present stop the approaching Fit they cannot prevent its return. If the Cold Bath indeed was used frequently it might overcome that debility on which the recurrence of the

pa

Notes.

± The arterial System as well as the nervous is debilitated in this disease - our Medicines should be directed to invigorate the one as well as the other -

paroxysm depends. Various Astrin-
gents have been used. and Alum has
sometimes proved successful. Metallic
astringents (as Vitriol &c) have like-
wise been prescribed but their Action
is confined to the Nervous System and
the Arterial System is not affected con-
siderably by them. Vegetable Astrin-
gents and Bitters are tonic & Astring-
and act both on the nervous and ar-
terial System therefore these are now
most frequently used - There is scarce
a Bitter that has not been tried —
Bitters and Astringents are com-
bined frequently with Success. e.g. White
Oak Bark & Bitters.

Opium has been given in a large
Dose just before the paroxysm &
it will often prevent the fit and
cure the Disease, at least for a time

Its Stimulant Effects (which are often exerted before its sedative) overcome in this case the Debility that prevails in the System.

All these remedies have at length yielded to the peruvian Bark: its great Efficacy lies in being at the same time Bitter and astringent and is also Tonic to the highest degree - As to the Form and Manner of prescribing it the following remarks are to be attended to viz. It should be given in substance in preference to any other mode: the dose should be increased according to the State of the Stomach and its power of recieving it. Dr. Lister orders it to be given just before the Access of the Fit because debility is then greatest. The Dose should be large. In the Tertian Fever it is of little

or no consequence whether it is given on the Well day and 2 or 3 doses will be sufficient, but on the Day in which the Fit is expected it is necessary to begin early and give ℥ss every hour. It is likewise of consequence to give preventing doses - A person who has had a fit in the beginning of the Season should continue, at least with Intervals, taking the Bark thro' the whole Season as the System will be very liable to a relapse; and here it should be particularly administred on the Critical days or those days on which we know the Fever would come on. e.g. every 7th day &c. The powder of the Bark (as before observed) ought always to be preferred. The Bark is trifling and weak

in

decoction, and it is dangerous to attemp
the Cure of Intermittents with the Tinc-
-ture; if it ever does cure a Fever, tho
this is seldom the case, it effects it by
the Spirits and not by the Bark —
We should therefore always cure &
prevent the recurrence of Intermittents
by the Bark in Substance —
Some Cases elude the Bark whatever
may be the Quantity used, and in
others I think the Bark injurious:
here 2 Remedies may be had recourse
to
1st Blistering, at the Wrist for
Instance, but this must be before
the coming on of the Frost, after this
it will not succeed or be of any Ser
-vice
2nd Bleeding, with this it may
sometimes necessary to use a little
Bark

Bark but it will frequently succeed without it. We owe this Remedy in a great measure to a Clergyman in Maryland who having found that in many Cases the Bark would not effect a Cure, had recourse to bleeding which proved a successful Remedy. Bleeding is particularly useful in removing local Congestion especially after Christmas or Cold Weather. The Blood in those persons labouring under Intermittents is always found sizy after the above mentioned Time. Bleeding is particularly proper where the state of the pulse seems to demand it, & where there are topical Affections as Stitches in the Breast &c. In the Camp I found bleeding always cure. & Dr Saunders observed many wounds yield to Bleeding

Notes.

In the Cure of Continued Fevers The Indications are

I. To moderate the violence of reaction.

Which may be done, by

1. Diminishing the action of the Heart & Arteries, by

A. avoiding or moderating those Iritations which are almost constantly applied to the Body, as

a. The Impressions made upon our senses, particularly,

α. Increased Heat, whether arising from

αα. External Heat, or,

ββ. The accumulation of the heat of the Body.

b. The Exercise of the Body.

c. The Exercise of the Mind.

d. The taking in of Aliment.

e. Particular Iritations arising from

α. The sense of Thirst

β. Crudities, or corrupted humours in the Stomach.

Lect. 4. Sect. 2. Continua (Febres)

Under the second Section of Fevers Doctor Cullen ranks the three following Genera viz. the Synocha or common Inflammatory Fever; the Typhus which includes both Nervous and putrid Fevers and the Synochus which in its beginning is Inflammatory but towards the end Nervous or putrid - or in other words it is a compound of Synocha & Typhus and is generally Contagious. Dr Cullen does not enumerate Febris = Hectica as a particular Genus.

Cure. In Inflammatory Fever there is too much reaction. Our 1st Indication therefore is "To moderate the Violence of Reaction" (Vid Cullen Vol. 1st p. 199. and by all means diminish the action of the Heart & Arteries, one method of accomplishing this and that

Notes.

γ. The preternatural retention of Fæces.

δ. A General acrimony of the Fluids.

B. Employing certain sedative powers; as.

a. Cold.

b. Refrigerants; the chief of which are,

α. acids of all kinds

β. Neutral Salts.

γ. Metallic Salts.

C. Diminishing Tension and Tone of Arterial System, by

a. Bloodletting

b. Purging.

2. Taking off Spasm of the extreme Vessels, by

A. Internal Means; which are,

a. Those remedies which determine to the Surface, as

α. Diluents.

β. Neutral Salts.

γ. Sudorifics

δ. Emetics.

b. Those Remedies named Antispasmodics

an important one is Bloodletting. We shall therefore make some remarks up on it which we shall introduce by a few Observations on feeling the pulse as it is by the latter that we judge of the expediency of the former. In the first place then different positions of the Body are found to alter the quickness of the pulse While we are sitting and in health the pulse generally beats 75 in a minute when standing it is at 77. and by walking it is quickened to 80. when we lie on our sides the strokes of our pulse are 73 in a minute; and when on our Backs 70: We must therefore always make allowances for any of these circumstances in visiting a patient, and always make it a rule to feel the pulse on both arms. But if the patient lies on the left side the Subclavian Artery of

Notes

B. External Means, as

a. Blistering
b. Warm Bathing.

II. To remove the causes, or obviate the effects of Debility, by

1. Supporting and increasing the action of the Heart and Arteries, by

A. Tonics, as

a. Cold
b. Tonic Medicines, which are either,

α. Fossil, as

αα Saccharum Saturni, &c. or,

β. Vegetable, as

αα. Peruvian Bark.

B. Stimulants as

a. Aromatics, &c
b. Wine

III. To obviate or correct the tendency of the Fluids to putrefaction, by

of that side may be liable to Compression we should therefore feel the pulse on the right arm, and vice versa. It is likewise necessary to attend to the Course of the artery as this is sometimes varied in passing along the Radius. some have it immediately over the Thumb The arm should lie in that position in which the fewest Muscles are employed. The action of the Muscles give a Tone to the pulse which it does not naturally possess. The arm therefore should be in a prone position. Another rule which must be observed is, not to feel the pulse immediately upon entering the room but after some Interval of Time, as the patient must naturally be supposed to undergo some Agitation on the Occasion which consequently will have an Effect on the State of the pulse — Neither should we feel it after the

Notes.

1. By avoiding the application of putrid or putrescent matter, by

A. Removing the Patient from places filled with corrupted Air.

B. Correcting the Air, from which he cannot be removed.

C. Avoiding the accumulation of the Patients own Effluvia, by

a. A constant Ventilation,

b. Frequently changing the Bed-cloaths and Body-Linnen

D. Removing carefully and speedily all excremental matters.

E. Avoiding Animal Food, or correcting it

2. Evacuating the putrid or putrescent Matter already present in the Body, by

A. Evacuating frequently the Intestines.

B. Supporting the Excretions of perspiration and Urine, by

a. Diluents

b. Neutral Salts

patient has been talking much, as the pulse is sometimes quickened 10 or 12 strokes by that exertion of the System which speaking creates. It is proper to continue feeling the pulse for a considerable time and repeat it twice or thrice before leaving the Room. After recommending bleeding you should not be deterred from putting it in practice solely by the sinking of the pulse as it will sometimes subside from Fear or Horror. With respect to Bloodletting its design is to lessen the Tension of the Arterial System and not to evacuate morbid Blood. There is a difference between Nervous and Arterial Tension. The Epilepsy depends upon Nervous Tension. Arterial Tension depends 1st. upon Original Stamina; 2nd. Upon

Notes.

3. Correcting the putrid or putrescent matter remaining in the Body, by.

A. Diluents

B. Antiseptics

C. Fixed air

4. Resisting farther putrefaction, or obviating its Effects, by

Supporting the Tone of the Vessels, by

Tonic Remedies.

vide Cullens Prac. of Phys. Vol 1. p 199 & seq.

Cold and Exercise those great bracing powers. 3rd On Quantity and Quality of Aliment especially upon Animal Food or on the State of the Alimentary Canal in both Sexes and the Uterus in Females Costiveness is observed to increase the hardness and fulness of the pulse - During pregnancy the Arterial System is much more tense than at other times, hence pregnant Women bear bleeding very well. This is likewise the Case with Females during Menstruation The design of Bleeding in Synocha is to take of Tension, as the excess of this constitutes Inflammatory diathesis. Bleeding then is proper in this Fever for all persons both the Old and the Young. Dr Cheyne says it tends

to

smooth the path down the Hill of Life and renders the evening of Age pleasing. Let not Age therefore hinder you from Bleeding when it is otherwise proper - Children, even under 3 years old likewise should not be exempted when it is found necessary for them to lose Blood, for they will bear it as well if not better than grown persons; For this we have Dr. Sydenhams Authority.

2. Bleeding is proper at all times, & as much so during pregnancy & Menstruation as at any other time if other circumstances do not forbid for indeed as we have before hinted Women will bear it at this time better than at any other.

3. When Bleeding is found to be necessary the next thing to be determined

: ned

In Bleeding it is of consequence that the Orifice should be large

=ned on is the place. And here taking
Blood from the Arm is to be preferred for
many Reasons. 1st because we can get
a greater Quantity in a smaller space
of time than from any other part — and
the more you can get in a given time
the more effectual is the Operation. 2nd.
You can examine the Appearance of
the Blood which can not readily be
done when the Foot is chosen as it is
generally immersed in Water. 3rd. Some=
=times accidents will happen, and this
is more apt to be the Case in the
Foot than in the Arm. 4th When
the Foot is made choice of the Patient
is more apt to take Cold as he must
be taken out of Bed and the part im=
=mersed in Warm Water — The posture
of the patient when bled should be
recumbent

recumbent as the fewest Muscles are then in Action and the Tension to be obviated or overcome lessen - This is of con=sequence as the purpose of bleeding here is to lessen Tension - Half of which is taken of by lying down. Appearance of Blood must be attended to. I mentio=ned formerly the Sizy appearance of the Blood or the Buffy Coat upon this the following Remarks are to be made as the Quantity of Coagulum that constitutes that Buffy Coat is very much governed by the Circumstances of Blood=letting. 1st The more concave the Coa=gulum is and the more it floats in the Serum the greater is the Phlogistic Diathesis. 2nd Yellow Serum is a proof of a very high Inflammatory Fever and it is also a Symptom of putridity.

Where

Notes.

† The Directions referred to on the opposite page are the nine following. Cull. pract. CXLII.

"Employing Bloodletting, in certain Fevers, requires "much discernment and Skill; and is to be go-"verned by the Consideration of the following Cir-"cumstances:

"1. The Nature of the prevailing Epidemic.

2. The Nature of the Remote Cause.

3. The Season and Climate in which the Disease occurs.

4. The Degree of phlogistic Diathesis present.

5. The period of the Disease.

6. The age, Vigour & plethoric State of the patient.

7. The patients former diseases & habits of Bloodletting.

8. The Appearance of the Blood drawn out.

9. The Effects of the Bloodletting that may have already been practised —"

Vide Cullens Pract. of Phys. p. 140. paragraph CXLII.

When Synocha and Typhus are com-
-pliated Dr. Cullens directions must
be attended. (Vide Pract. of Physic Vol
1st p. 140. 141.). Where remote Cause
is Contagion it is necessary to be very
cautious with regard to bleeding.
Never bleed in Hospitals as patients in
such a Situation will not bear it well.
Hilary points out the Necessity of atten-
-ding to Idiosynorasy, Constitution,
Country, &c. in bleeding in the pleu-
-risy &c. According to Facts related
by Sydenham we learn that Inflam-
-matory diseases do not bear bleeding
so well now as formerly.

Lect 5th.

Fevers are frequently accompanied with
other disorders e.g. with Head-ache,
periodical Tooth-ache, Ear ache, pain
in

in the Back &c. therefore as Intermittents when they prevail appear under so many various Forms we should always suspect them and apply those Remedies suited to them. It is always necessary to attend to the Epidemic disease and treat the attendant disorders accordingly, thus periodical puking has been cured by the Bark. (Consult Cleghorn and Senac on Intermittents)

Signs of Life and Death are taken from the State of the Natural, Vital and Animal Functions. here I must refer you to Cullen but shall likewise add some few Remarks. The danger is always proportioned to the degree of Debility, but the Signs of debility are various. 1. The position assists us in our Judgement. persons in a

state

of great debility lie on the Back - and it is observed that they never die on ye Side but always on the Back. If the patient lies straight on his Back there is not so much danger; If the Legs are raised to prevent their Slipping down it is a proof of great debility: but if much greater if he is not able to make use of this precaution but lies with his Legs straight and slips down -

2. Manner of Breathing. If he Breathes with his Mouth open it may be considered as a proof of considerable Debility. If the Nostrils alternately expand and contract the debility is very great but still greater when this takes place with the Cheeks. But the Consequences are still more to be dreaded where the Shoulders are

‡. The Danger is still more to be dread-
ded when Convulsions take place
— In the advanced Stage of a Fever
they are deadly.

lifted up in breathing (humeri allati) or where the Voluntary Muscles are employed in Respiration.

3. Tremors are likewise marks of great debility and dangers such as those of the hand and Tongue. ∓

4. False Vision is considered as a bad Symptom.

5. Change in the Tone of Voice. Here there is seldom a recovery.

6. Facies Hippocratica. or the falling in or Shrinking of the Face where the Bones are more prominent - this is a proof of the powers of Nature failing. Rivinus observes that when a likeness is discovered in the patient to any of his Ancestors which was never conspicuous before great danger is to apprehended - Of this I can easily

concieve

conceive - as the Likeness must exist in the primary Stamina i.e. the Bones. consequently whenever these are rendered more Conspicuous the original resemblance subsisting between such persons is more easily traced.

7. To these may be added the powers of the Mind in governing the Sphincters, when these are lessened danger takes place. The voluntary discharge of Urid in Fevers indicates some amendment to have taken place or about to take place. There are two Symptoms which Dr. Cullen mentions as never deceiving you. Viz the return of Sleep & of Appetite.

Vide prosper Alpinus de præsag. Vita et Morte.

L. 6

L. 6.

A Long Cold Fit is a Sign of an Intermittent Fever, more particularly so if attended with Vomiting. A Chill of the Body on the 11th day of a continued Fever may be considered as an Effort of Nature to throw off the Fever.

Fevers are more dangerous is proportion as they come on without a chilly Fit, and in proportion as they come on without a chilly Fit they last longer.

For the Cure of Continued Fevers consult Cullens practice.

It will be necessary to enquire into the State of the Bowels and evacuate the Faces as Inflammatory Fevers always produce Costiveness. The Tension of the Arterial System must be taken off and Irritation removed. As the Fluids become acrid, diluting Drinks must

must be used to wash them out. Cold as it diminishes the action of the arterial System may be applied as well as Refrigerants of these Acids & Neutral Salts which act as Sedatives & lower the pulse. Metallic Salts have at last generally sunk into disuse. — diluent drinks may likewise be used as Herb Teas as those made of Sage, Balm &c. Where the Breast is affected Hyssop Tea is proper. The following make agreeable drinks in Synocha. Viz Barley Water with Raisins or Vinegar & Lime Juice, Tamarind Water, Currant Jelly in Water, Toast and Water, Juices of Fruits diluted with Water as of Cherries, Apples &c, Boiling Water poured on dried Cherries, peaches &c is like-

wise an extremely pleasant drink.
With regard to determining to the Skin
those Sudorifics that are most proper
are the Antimonials as they do not
stimulate the Heart and Arteries &
of these Tartar Emetic is the most eligi-
ble. Snake Root and pennyroyal are
improper as they quicken the Circula-
tion. Tartar Emetic when Combined
with the Neutral Salts as Nitre or
Glaub. Salt forms a most excellent
remedy in Fevers of this kind. The
dose is 1/6th gr. of Tart. Emet. and
from 10 to 20 gr. of Nitre. This is
a truly valuable Antiphlogistic Me-
dicine. Sweating in Inflammatory
Fevers is only to be promoted by An-
tispasmodics. These act by effecting a
Solution of Spasm on the Surface. [redacted]

I

I should rather think that Sweating is an accidental circumstance attending the Solution of Spasm and rather the Consequence than the cause of it, just as the Sediment in Urine is in Consequence of Solution of Spasm in the Kidneys. Therefore it follows that a physician must not direct the Force of his Medicine solely to produce Sweat but to solve Spasm. And as Sweating is the meer consequence of Solution of Spasm unless it is attended with some other favourable Circumstance no promising or pleasing Diagnosis can be formed from it.

External Means of taking off Spasm are Blistering and Warm Bathing Blisters may act as Evacuants in Topical Inflammations. In Synocha

they act as Antispasmodics and sometimes as Stimulants therefore they should not be applied too early after taking off the Irritation nor before the 5th or 7th day.

Warm Bathing should be used with great Caution as its action is solely as a Sedative. and the Heat should not be great.

Of the Typhus mitior I have little to say as you will find every thing necessary in Dr Huxham on Nervous Fevers one of the best treatises ever written. After the Fever has continued long enough to be certain that it is not the Synocha give the Bark in decoction. Sir John Pringle says that after 14 or 15 days the Bark may be given in

Substance

Substance or in any form whatever. Wine Aromatics and particularly Snake root may then be used, the latter is an excellent Remedy here.

Under the Head of putrid Fever it is of the utmost Consequence to obviate the tendency to putrefaction by removing the putrescent Matter collected round the patient, and by correcting the Air by Vinegar, Gunpowder burning Sulphur and by strewing Vegetables on the Floor amongst these, Sprigs of the Willow Tree are found to exhale a great Quantity of dephlogisticated Air, and lastly by decomposing Sal commun. & Oil of Vitriol. Fresh Air is of the utmost Consequence as Fevers of this kind are found to go off on the

Approach

approach of Spring when a free Circulation of air is admitted. Thus Soldiers have recovered in the Summer by taking them out under the Trees.

2. It is of great Consequence & necessary to have Ventilators in Hospitals. In Typhus the Linnen should be changed every day or even twice a day, Bed Linnen & Sheets every day or every other day - the most exact care should be taken to keep the Room free from every kind of Filth & disagreeable Smell thence arising. Sugar should therefore be frequently burnt in the Chamber.

Emetics given at the attack of any species of Typhus are of the greatest service. They are also of service in Fevers arising from Measmata on

their

their first attack - this cannot be too much impressed on your minds. The Bowels are to be kept open during the whole Course of a putrid Fever giving a purge every day or two either of Crem. Tartar or Sal Glaub. &c but they should be given in moderate Quantities. In the advanced Stage of a putrid Fever Emetics should be given with great Caution, altho they are sometimes absolutely necessary as for instance when nothing will stay on the Stomach, here a doubtful remedy is better than none. Snake root Tea will ~~stay~~ upon the Stomach when no other drink will as also will every bitter Tea as that of Chamomile, Columbo Root &c The chief antiseptics are Bark and Wine

Wine may be given in very large Quantities and made the patients constant drink for Instance they may drink at the rate of 14 Bottles in eleven Days As patients in this disorder are in a very low State it takes a large quantity of Wine to produce any Effect. Dr. White says that Wine in these Cases will reduce the pulse. In some Cases Spirits are proper & these should be given in a concentrated State. The Bark should likewise be exhibited in large quantities in Substance and if it is rejected and will not lay on the Stomach it should be given by Glyster & in this way it will not purge. Cold Air is also proper. Were Would not a Buket of Cold Water thrown

on

on the patient produce Good Effects?
I believe it would be found one of the
most efficacious of Remedies.
Porter may be substituted in some Cir-
-cumstances instead of Wine where this
is not to be procured. It (porter) has
been found effectual in checking Vo-
-miting
Blisters may sometimes be used with
advantage in the Nervous Fever but
not often - they are injurious in putrid
Fevers. Let Blisters dry if they will &
apply fresh ones, their evacuating Effects
are very inconsiderable. Cabbage leaves are
not proper to dress them with on ac-
-count of their extreem disagreeable
Smell. If you feel the
sides of the Tongue growing moist
depend upon it the patient is
recovering

recovering. The patient is not to be abandoned in the Convalescent State and you must be attentive to prevent a Relapse. Huxham's Tincture is one of the best restoratives in this Intention it is indeed one of the first of Medicines - a Wine Glass full may be given three times a day before Meals. Oysters may be eaten as they are easy of digestion. Good porter & Chocolate may be used and the patient should not eat much at a Time but frequently. Exercise should be used and in general the Feet will swell this may be considered as a sign that the disease is entirely cured.

§. 7. Phlegmasiæ. Ord. 2.

The Next Order of Cl. 1. of Pyrexiæ that we are to treat of is Phlegmasiæ

vide Synopsis.

The first Genus of this second Order is Phlogosis (the common Phlogosis) or Inflammation in any part of the Body this has two Species viz the Phlogosis phlegmone or the Confined and the Phlogosis erythema or the diffused. You will frequently meet with the paronychia this is an Inflammation of the periosteum of the first & second Joint of the Finger and is often attended with serious Consequences — The cure consists in dipping the Finger into boiling Vinegar or Water & there keeping it as long as possible, this should be done 12 times a day at least this Remedy acts as a Sedative & destroys the Excess of living principle or the whole of it — Another

Remedy

may be prescribed when you are called too late to apply the First it is to lay the Finger on a Board and make an Incision into the periosteum. When it has broken of itself and there is no great discharge the Caustic must be applied. Soft Soap is the best but where this fails use precipitate of Blue vitriol. Phlogosis or Inflammation in other parts should be discussed with Lye poultice this seems to be as good an Application for the purpose as any, but a little physick be given at the same time. If this does not discuss the Inflammation it will maturate it. Besides this poultice there are a variety of other applications such as Warm

Baths

Bath, bitter Bath or Fomentations preparations of Lead. If these do not succeed, bring it to a head by emollient Applications, Flaxseed poultice or Flaxseed bruised and mixed with Bread and Milk is one of the best to promote suppuration. Roasted Onions, Figs &c are likewise used.

The Second Species Erythema is more troublesome a Burn for instance is one of this Species as more diffused. The applications for the Cure of Burns are various. to direct applying the part to the fire is cruel and absurd if it gives any ease it is by destroying the living principle. Rum or Spirit are not proper if it does any

good

it is from its great Stimulus acting afterwards as a Sedative. Melasses is used and this comes nearer a ra-tional method of Cure and is service-able chiefly from its Coldness; sera-ped potatoes are cold and contain a great deal of Water which render them in some degree useful but they only act from those two properties. The best Remedy is Lead Water this acts in two ways, 1st by its Coldness. 2nd by the powers of the Lead it contains which are Sedative. If the Inflam-mation is very great we should ap-ply a poultice made with Crumbs of Bread, Lead Water and a little mild Oil and this should be renew-ed from Time to Time. There is

a Variety of Erythema proceeding from the action of Cold viz Frost bitten Limbs You are to consider Cold as first producing an Inflammation which is afterwards succeeded by Torpor & Gangrene. This Inflammation must be kept up by applying Cold to the parts such as dipping them in Cold Water Snow &c. These act as Stimuli producing fresh action and reaction and preventing Mortification. This Method is used in all northern Countries. If Mortification has already come on it must be treated as Gangreno generally is.

Another Variety is Anthrax this occurs most frequently on the Back & Neck and is an itching large red

Inflammation

Inflammation which breaks into seve-
ral holes - Cure. The Sore must be
kept clean by Digestives sometimes the
dead parts must be cut off but this is
seldom necessary. It is generally atten-
ded with such debility as to require
restorative Diet & even Bark; When
Inflammation is general Emetics &
purgatives must be exhibited, and
the Danger of Mortification obviated
by the use of the Bark. When this
disorder is produced by avrid Matter
thrown on the Body the Acrimony must
be destroyed by dilution and that as
quick as possible. A person who
by breaking a Demijohn full of
Oil of Vitriol had a quantity of it
spilt over him was cured by having
Cold Water thrown on him and

Clothes dip'd in Cold Water applied to the parts. Under this Head are included those little Inflammations from the stinging of Bees. Wasps &c. Dilution here is likewise necessary: Vinegar seems to act from its diluting powers and Mud also may from the Quantity of Water it contains.

Apostema comes next to be considered - An abcess should never be opened till it is ripe all round or equally soft round its whole circumference - There are several modes of opening it As 1. A poultice composed of Honey with a little flour and the White of an Egg. 2. When they are perfectly ripe the Caustic may be used but 3. the Knife is to be preferred and the Opening is always to be made in the depending part and a large

Incision

Incision made.

Gangrena & Sphacelus. The only way to prevent Gangrene spreading is by frequent and deep Incisions - and then by using irritating applications such as Spirits of Turpentine which is one of the best and indeed a most excellent Remedy in this Case. When Debility prevails it will be necessary to throw in Bark and Tonics and these in great quantities. Sometimes a Gangrene is connected with Inflammatory diathesis here Bark is dangerous and would do Mischief in this Situation you must be governed by the pulse and state of ye System.

Opthalmia. for Definit. Species & Varieties see Cullens Synopsis

The

Cure consists in Bleeding, purgatives and topical Applications and avoiding every kind of Irritation. Where Inflammatory diathesis is general it may be best to bleed in the Arm but when the affection is only topical bleeding from near the part with Leeches or Cupping from the Eyes or Temples is necessary. purging is of Consequence in Idiopathic Opthalmia. Blisters as Evacuants are useful and should be applied as near the Part as possible, behind the Ears or sometimes on the Sides of the Temples. The Flies should be mixed with the Ointment. Of Topical Applications those that are Cold should be preferred. The preparations of Lead are most excellent & of the utmost Consequence and where there are acrid Exudations Quince Seed bruised or Mucilage of Gum Arabic

may be used with Advantage. a little Laudanum added may sometimes prove serviceable - Where the pain is very exquisite and Saccharum Saturni does not relieve I have ordered a Rag dipped into a solution of Opium and Water and applied - this gives instantaneous relief - Crumbs of Bread sewed in a Linen Rag and this dipped into Aqua-vegeto mineralis or Lead Water may also be used. The patient should be kept in a dark room and debar'd from too much Light as the Eye is extreemly irritable - Dr Cullen used to recommend Electricity and there are some Cases where it has succeeded - upon taking the Shock the redness immediately goes off but the Relief is but temporary in general & it often recurs in half an hour or

an hour. When the Eye Lids are inflamed little is to be expected from it and it will be necessary to make small Incisions in the upper and lower Lid to promote the discharge of Blood. Opthalmia Syphylitica to be cured by Remedies of Lues Venerea e.g. Mercury &c and so of other Symptomatic Opthalmias.

L. 8. Phrenitis is the next Genus of Inflammatory disorders. it is divided into Symptomatic and Idiopathic. this last is very rare. It is most frequently produced by Contusions and sometimes from Cold. I once saw one from this Cause. Very slight Injuries done to the Brain will sometimes produce phrenitis. Van Swieten mentions the Case of a person who had a phrenitis

occasioned

occasioned by his falling on his Head tho he felt no pain from the fall. Delirium ferox is the most characteristic Symptom of Phrenitis and differs from the Delirium mite in there being an excess of Excitement in the Former but in the latter not a sufficient degree of it & is but partially excited & is produced by Debility.

Cure. The Cure consists. 1st In copious Bloodletting; the quantity necessary to be taken away must be determined by the State of the pulse. A greater quantity should be taken in this than in any other Inflammatory Disorder. 20 Oz is the least that should be taken at a time and this should be repeated. As Contusion is very apt to be followed by Phrenitis it will be proper to anticipate this Circumstance. Therefore in every Case of this kind it

will

will be best to bleed by way of preven-
tative in moderate quantities especially
if the patient complains of Head-Ache &
has a Vomiting. In such Situations
it will be sufficient to take 10 or 12 ℥.
at a Time.

2. Next to Bleeding keeping the Bow-
els open is of great Consequence in
this disease. When the Intestines are full
they press against the descending Aor-
ta and determine the Blood to the
Brain. I do not mean that it is
necessary the patient should have a stool
every day but that the Bowels should
be kept constantly loose by lenient
Physic. Aperient Glysters should be
used and the Blood determined to the
descending Aorta. The Head should
be kept raised or in an elevated posture
that

that the Force of the Blood in the Ves=
=sels of the Head may be lessened.

After Bleeding topical Evacuations by means of cupping Glasses and Scarifica=
=tions may be employed with advantage.

Blisters may likewise be applied to the Neck as Evacuants and therefore the larger they are the better.

The Antiphlogistic Regimen is to be strictly observed and the patient should be kept in a darke room - the Irrita=
=tion from Noise must be avoided as much as possible.

Cataplasms may also be applied to the Feet but they must not be of a stimulating Nature but on the contrary Sedatives are to be used -

Symptomatic Phrenitis you will frequently meet with, e.g. In Peripneu=
=mony

You will find phrenitis sometimes in Synocha.

mony, Small pox, pleurisy &c the
Cure of it depends upon the Cure of the
disease of which it is a Symptom.

Cynanche (for different Species &c
see Synopsis). Cynanche Tonsillaris
is the mildest Species of Sore Throat &
occurs frequently in Winter, the swallowing
is often more difficult here than in any
other Sore throat. It terminates in an
abcess which sometimes breaks and
will sometimes ulcerate. It is necessa-
ry to attend to the State of the pulse, if
it is full and hard you may deter-
mine it to be the Inflammatory and
not the ulcerous Sore Throat, always
however considering the nature of the
Epidemic prevailing at that Time.

Cure consists in Bleeding, purgatives
and Blisters. The Blister should

be applied round the Neck like a Stock but when the patient will not consent to this toterably large ones should be applied behind the Ears. Sometimes when Abscesses are formed it is necessary to introduce an armed Lancet to puncture them, sometimes a Fit of Coughing will break them and sometimes this is done by any fluid getting down the Trachea and exciting a Convulsion. A fit of Laughing may answer the same end.

Cynanche Maligna. For this I must refer you to Fothergill and Huxham and a Work lately published on this subject by Dr Johnstone. This Malignant Sore Throat has been confounded with the Scarlatina anginosa but they appear to be distinct diseases in their Symptoms, Time of appearance

and manner of Cure.

Cure consists 1st In Emetic of Turpeth Mineral or Ipecacuanha combined with Calomel 2nd Giving Calomel as an Alterative. The Tonsils in the malignant Sore Throat are in a State of Debility on this account preparations of Mercury are to be given to produce Tone and cast off Sluffs. 3rd Bark in very large quantities both by the Mouth and by Glysters as the Malignant Sore Throat is not only a topical disease but also a disease of the System and this account likewise the following Medicines should be used 4 Snake Root either in powder or decoction, this is a very useful Remedy. 5 Wine. Madeira is the best Wine here and Port is weak when compared to it —

the Throat should be frequently gargled by Sage Tea, Honey and Vinegar & Currant Jelly dissolved in Water. The Vitriolic and Muriatic Acids diluted in Water may likewise be used as Gargles. The Sloughs in some Cases must be removed by detergent Applications by tying a Rag on a Stick and dipped into Mel Egyptiacum, Honey or Melasses or Muriatic Acid & Syrup diluted in Water. This should be done 3 or 4 times a day. Fumigations should likewise be used viz the Fumes of Vinegar and Water and of Myrrh boiled in Vinegar received into the Throat. Dr Johnstone speaks highly of purifying the Air by sprinkling Vinegar on the Floor or pouring Oil of Vitriol on Common Salt. The Re=

* a hoarse rough Cough or a bar=
king Noise in coughing this always
attends the Hives —

Result of my own Observations on the matter is that it is one of the most alarming and fatal Epidemics that can attack a Country. When this Disorder prevail'd here it generally carried off the Children of persons in high Life. In England it has been called the Pelham Sore Throat from Six of the Pelham Family dying of it.

Cynanche Trachealis (or Dives) it is so called from the Motion of the Bowels the Irish from this circumstance giving it the Apellation of Bowel-Heave the Vox* rauca is one of the most characteristic Symptoms of this Disorder. It sometimes comes on suddenly and sometimes by degrees. There appear to be two Varieties the one Spasmodic the other Humoral these require different modes of Treatment as their

appearances are different

The Spasmodic comes on suddenly with intervals between the Fits - and frequently attacks the Child at Night after it had been well all the day, this distinguishes it from the other and is the chief pathognomonic Symptom. I once examined the Throat of a Child who died of this disorder after but 6 hours Illness, I did not find any Inflammation and only a redness in the Trachea without the least signs of an encreased Secretion of Mucus or a preternatural Membrane.

The Cure will afford other Arguments of its Spasmodic Nature; it consists in Bleeding in the beginning, Emetics should next be used with Oxymel of Squills and then Opium and Assa-foetida.

The Humoral

The Humoral differs from the spas-
-modic in coming on gradually with
a small Cold so that the Child can
go about for 2 or 3 days.
The Cure is to be begun by bleeding as
there is an Inflammation an Emetic
must then be given; but our chief de-
-pendance must be placed on Calomel
which must be given in very large
quantities. In this disorder a Mem-
brane is formed in the Trachea by the
preternatural Secretion and Excreti-
on of Mucus and the constant pas-
sage of air hardening it into a
membranaceous consistence, Calo-
-mel acts by exciting a preternatu-
-ral Secretion and Excretion in other
parts whereby it is diverted from
and lessened in the Trachea — the

Dose is from 10, 15 to 20 Grains in a day - if it purges a little so much the better. It is much less fatal now than formerly

Pharyngea. This Species only differs from the Tonsillaris in being seated lower down in the pharynx and is to be treated exactly like it.

Parotidea. The Mumps. The swelling in this disorder is generally more on one side than on the other.

Cure. It should be treated with purges and Confinement. Lenient applications to the Swelling may be made use of. When it goes off it generally leaves a swelling in one of the Testicles in Males and of the Breasts in Women. These will in a short time go off of themselves or upon some

Lenient

+ lenient or discutient

application being made to the part.
Scarlatina anginosa. (vide Synop.
Gen. 32. Sp. 2) This may be considered
as a species of Cynanche. Sickness
at Stomach and a discharge of Bile
is one of the most pathognomonic Sym-
ptoms of this disease. Swelling behind
the Ears is likewise a very general one.
together with a difficulty of speaking &
swallowing. and now and then it is at-
tended with a Coma. It has sometimes
though but seldom come on but oftener
gone off with a Coma. When a Coma
came on at the Sixth or seventh day
the disease generally terminated fa-
tally. The Fever in this disorder is of
the Typhus mitior. The last time it
appeared here it was connected with
Remittent

Remittent Fevers.

Cure must be entered upon by exhibiting Emetics. Two, three or four Emetics may be given with advantage as the Disease is not connected with Debility.

Calomel is here an excellent Medicine. Blisters should be applied behind the Ears and the same Gargles that are used in the Cynanche maligna may be employed here. Injections may be used tho these last are proper yet they are not equally necessary as in other Species. Sinapisms in Cases of Coma may be applied to the Feet. After the Disorder has continued to the 7th or 8th day Bark may be given, but not before that time as the Inflammatory Diathesis is too great. Wine is also useful when the pulse sinks. I never saw but

one

one
case where Bleeding was employed
and there the Blood was dissolved. We
may conclude that Bleeding is im-
proper at least till after November
when an Inflammatory diathesis
begins to take place.

§ 9. Pneumonia. Dr Cullen very
properly ranks pleurisy and peripneu-
mony as species of this Genus. They
frequently occur together and what is
at first a peripneumony frequently
becomes a pleurisy & vice versa. Pain
in the side, shoulder or Back frequent-
ly usher in a pneumonia. The pain
is sometimes so very low down in
the Back as to occasion its being mis-
taken for a Lumbago or an affec-
tion of the Kidneys. & sometimes
so low down on the sides as to be
mistaken

mistaken for an Affection of the Bowels, this is owing to the Diaphragms extending a good Way down.

1st Species. Pneumonia Peripneumonia

When the parenchymatous Substance of the Lungs is affected the pulse is soft but when the Affection is of the membranous part the pulse is always hard. It is either Idiopathic or Symptomatic. The Catarrhal or Notha often comes on with a Catarrh or Inflammation of the Trachea and Bronchia with a defluxion. the peripneumonia notha is attended with a soft pulse and the Countenance is purple as if the person was in an Apoplexy Indeed it may be called an Apoplexy of the Lungs as a Congestion of Blood takes place in their parenchymatous Substance and they are in the same State as in An Apoplexy properly so called. There is an

Effusion

Effusion attended with Inflammation but the Degree of Inflammation is not proportioned to the Effusion.

Peripneumonia is sometimes complicated with other diseases. Huxham mentions a Species of pleurisy in which Bleeding was injurious and Antiseptics necessary. (see Huxham on Epidemic Dis.) It may sometimes be complicated with Typhus mitior & gravior. Vol. Alkali is to be depended on as the principal remedy especially in the Mitior as an Expectorant and Cordial Symptomatic peripneumony. This is very frequently produced by the Gout, as well as by many Eruptions, such for Instance as the Smallpox and Measles. Phthisical persons are frequently troubled with it & it sometimes attends the Hydrophobia.

Pneumonia <u>pleuritis</u>. The principle difference between this (the pleurisy) and the former (the peripneumony) is that the

pleuritis

pleuritis is attended with a Hard pulse and a pungent pain in the side, which is increased by Breathing from the Motion of the ribs which then take place. The simple pleurisy is a Disease described by Boerhave & I must recommend you to consult him and Huxham on this Subject.

There is a Symptomatic pleurisy from Wounds the False pleurisy is when the pain is only in the Right Side. The pleurisy is likewise sometimes complicated with Fever and Catarrh.

Cure. Both species of pneumonia (viz peripneumony & pleurisy) require the same remedies and the same Method of Cure.

1st Bloodletting is of the utmost Consequence as an Inflammation of the Lungs speedily tends to Suppuration and Gangrene. Bleeding is necessary early in the Disease and should be repeated frequently. Cleghorn orders Copious Bleeding viz 20 Ounces to be taken at once from the patient. It will

Copious Bleeding is proper even where the person has been previously weakened with an Intermittent and then attacked with a pleurisy.

will be proper to be on your Guard against a Pleurisy in the Spring if you have had an Intermittent in the Fall, for in this Case the physician will not bleed copiously. I have seldom bled to the Quantity of Cleg-horn - two Bleedings are generally suffici-ent — in every 4 or 5 Cases it may be necessary to bleed 3 or 4 times — in every 9 or 10 Cases eight, nine or ten ~~times~~ Blee-dings may perhaps be requisite. In one Case I bled 11 times and in another 14, but they were both in pregnant Women - As our Diseases are not similar to those mentioned by Cleghorn I have seldom taken more than 16 Oz: and in general but 12 Oz at a time. Your Guide in Bleeding must be the State of the pulse, and you must con-tinue to take Blood till the Tension is taken off and the pulse reduced, or at least till the difficulty of Breathing is relieved. You are to treat a Wound in the Lungs as you would a pneumonia. Twenty four

Soldiers out of 25 recovered who were received into the Hospital with wounds thro their Lungs - their recovery was effected by frequent Bleedings. One of them lost 140 Ounces of Blood in 5 days. For Food they used a Diet Water in which Bread had been boiled.

2nd Nauseating Diaphoretics are next to be used, and of these Neutral Salts of all kinds more especially when combined with Tartar Emetic or Seneka Snake Root. It should be given in such a manner as to promote a gentle Nausea. Like Tartar Emetic it produces a Sweat without encreasing the Action of the Arterial System. Two Ounces of the Root should be infused in two pounds of boiling Water & two table Spoonfuls taken every hour.

3rd Glysters are of Consequence in this Disorder and to be preferred in keeping

the

the Bowels open to Laxatives. Warm Water and Salt are used for this purpose and Glysters of warm Water alone are sometimes proper

4th Blisters are likewise of Consequence the sooner they are made use of and the nearer they are applied to the part affected the better. They act here by their Antispasmodic and evacuant ~~[illegible]~~ Powers without their Stimulant Effect. There can be no use in endeavouring to keep a Blister running for a long time when one dries up apply another.

5th When the Cough becomes troublesome it must be composed by moderate doses of Opiates given at Night. As the Fauces are deprived of their natural mucus and the Matter discharged is acrid it will be proper to give demulcent Drinks. Flax-seed Tea appears to be one of the best